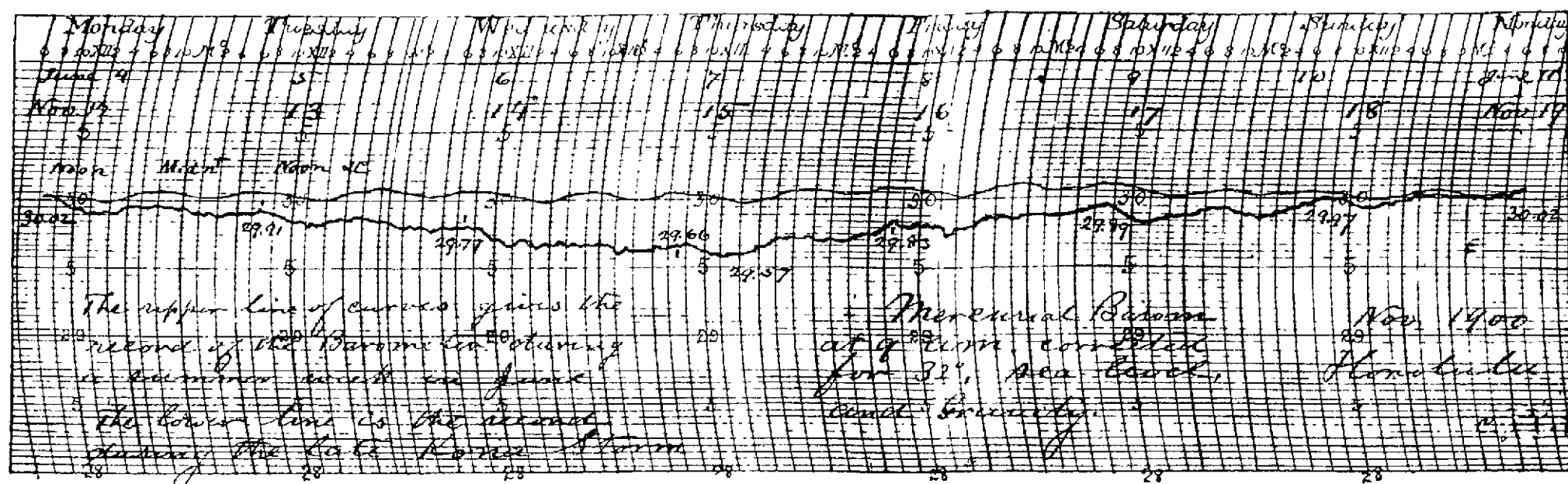


HOW THE OFFICIAL BAROMETER ACTED DURING THE LATE KONA STORM



THANKSGIVING DAY

THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER
29, 1900Should be long remembered by
all good citizens.

Continued prosperity for Hawaii every one is a participator. You may want some extras for your Thanksgiving dinner take this year. Let us mention a few specialties that we have displayed in our Thanksgiving Window: Turkey Platters, Carvers, Poultry Shears, Crystal Carver Rests, Corn Holders, Celery Trays, Salad Helpers, Game Sets, Champagne Coolers, Bouillon Cups, Table Ornaments, Roemers, Banquet Lamps, Nut Bowls, Wine Sets, Table Cutlery, Table Silver, Fancy Plates, Bon Bon Dishes, Candelabras.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,
GLASS and
HOUSE
FURNISHING
GOODS.Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glands and Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The names "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.-AGENTS FOR-
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Filton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George E. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.DELEGATE-ELECT ROBERT W. WILCOX'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
AS WRITTEN BY HIM FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HON. ROBERT W. WILCOX, Delegate in Congress, authorizes the Advertiser to print the following account of his life, prepared by his own hand, which is to appear in the forthcoming Congressional Directory:

Robert W. Wilcox was born February 15, 1855, at Kahului, Honolulu, Island of Maui. His father is Captain William S. Wilcox, a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and his mother was Kalua Makolekalanui, a direct descendant of Lono-makalohou, brother of King Kaulaheha of Maui. His father was a sea-captain; he is now an old man 85 years old.

He first went to school at Wailuku at the age of 8 years. When he was 10 years old his mother died, then his father moved to ranching at Makawao. There was no English school at Makawao till 1869, the Board of Education established the "Haleakala Boarding School" under Robert W. Andrews and Mrs. S. A. Thurston, mother of Hon. L. A. Thurston. Young Wilcox and his three brothers were among the first pupils of this school. He graduated in this school in 1875, under Prof. F. L. Clarke.

He became a school teacher under the Board of Education at Uluapalua, Honolulu, till 1880. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature from the District of Wailuku, Maui, as Representative. In the same year he was selected by King Kalakaua as one among three sent to Italy to study in the Military Academies. Through the King's influence to King Humbert of Italy he was admitted in the Royal Military Academy at Turin, in 1881. While he was there he studied under private teachers to prepare himself to enter in the regular course of the Academy. His professor of mathematics at the time was Captain Luigi Giletta, a staff officer, who is now a Major General in the Italian army. In 1882 he passed the examination and entered in the first regular course of the Academy. In 1883 he was among the graduates of the Academy, and he was promoted from simple cadet to sub-lieutenant of artillery. In the same year he entered in the Royal Application School for Engineer and Artillery Officers. While he was studying at the last course of this school as an artillery officer in 1887, he was recruited by the Hawaiian Government. He was just married to a young lady of the noble house of Colonna di Stigliano. The young lady's name is Signorina Gina Sobrero, daughter of the late Baron Lorenzo Sobrero, Colonel of artillery in the Italian army. Her mother is Princess Vittoria Colonna di Stigliano of Naples.

In September 1887, Wilcox and his bride left Italy for Hawaii. They both stayed in Honolulu till 1888, when they moved to San Francisco, and Mrs. Wilcox gave birth to a daughter whom they named Vittoria Colonna Wilcox. While they were there Mr. Wilcox worked as one of the surveyors of the engineers of the Spring Valley Water Works Co., while Mrs. Wilcox gave lessons of French and Italian to young ladies, making the couple in better circumstances than in Wilcox's native country.

But Wilcox is strong headed to return to Honolulu and overthrow what the people of Hawaii called "the bayoneted constitution and the reform government." So in 1889, Mrs. Wilcox and their only beloved daughter, returned to Italy in the midst of winter, while Mr. Wilcox returned to Honolulu as a determined revolutionist.

In the morning of July 31, 1889, Mr. Wilcox led a body of native revolutionists and succeeded in occupying the ground of the Iolani Palace (now the Executive

Building) but the King's soldiers failed to join him in the movement as it was understood before he made the move. King Kalakaua changed his mind during the night through some one's advice, so he gave a strict order to his body guard not to join with Wilcox, but to hold the Palace and the Barrack. As Mr. Wilcox did not like to take the Palace against the King's order that morning as he thought then he would only become a usurper of the King's power. Mr. Wilcox was leading this revolution as Hawaiian Garibaldi, and if he only decided to lead as a Hawaiian Napoleon Bonaparte, he would carried everything before him. By the evening he became a prisoner and charged to high treason by the government, but his countrymen as jurymen discharge him as their Idol and Hero.

In 1890, he was elected to the Legislature from the district of Palama as leader of the "National Reform Party." His party became the majority in the House, the Thurston Cabinet was voted out, and King Kalakaua once more in power to appoint another Cabinet of his own selection. But his selection was so poor the natives were discontented, and in 1892, Mr. Wilcox was elected again to the legislature as leader of the "Liberal Party." The King died in 1891, so Princess Lydia Kiamakahe became Queen Liliuokalani.

This legislature was stubborn against any Cabinet of the Queen's will, unless they were consulted about the selection of its members. So in January 1893, the Queen prorogued the Legislature, and attempted to proclaim a new Constitution to satisfy the long demand of her people, but her Cabinet betrayed her in every way and thus the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani, partly by the treachery of her own Cabinet and partly by the under interference of the United States High Officials and the demonstration of the marines of the U. S. "Boston."

At first Mr. Wilcox did not know what to do, as he knew then, United States had a hand in the overthrowing of Queen Liliuokalani, so he took the idea, what use of fighting to big power who wishes to abolish Hawaii. But as soon as Blount came and lowered the American flag, Mr. Wilcox saw that United States meant to do what is right and justice, so he became a strong adherent to the Queen and the will of his countrymen till today.

In 1895, he led the Dimond Head revolution against the Oligarchy of Dole. Although he had no hand in organizing the movement, as a patriot and who believes in Garibaldi, he jumped into it and led the fight for his country and his people and the Queen. After two weeks of revolution and trying to get out of the country, he was betrayed by a low half breed Hawaiian, and he was court-martialed and sentenced to death; but the U. S. Senate and Representatives intervened, and President Dole commuted the sentence to 35 years imprisonment to hard labor and ten thousand dollars. And in January 1896, he was given a conditional pardon and became a freeman once more. And 1898, President Dole gave him a full pardon, approved by the Council of State.

While he was in the prison in 1895, Pope Leone XIII. granted to his wife an annulment of the marriage, also the Civil Court of Italy. The Italian Consul and the Catholic Bishop at Honolulu, confirmed this news respectively. So Mr. Wilcox in 1896, marriage again to Princess Theresa Owana Kaohelahui, a direct descendant of Keona, father of Kamehameha I. With this matrimony, Mr. Wilcox has a son and a daughter living.

In 1890, Mr. Wilcox is elected as the first Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to Congress also the Idol of the native people of Hawaii.

CROWDS SAW WILCOX LEAVE
FOR WASHINGTON ON RIO

TO THE TOOTING OF WHISTLES, the waving of hundreds of tear-stained handkerchiefs, the showering of an equal number of beautiful leis, the singing of sweet Hawaiian airs, the music of Berger's inimitable band, the cheering of a loud crowd of enthusiastic natives, and the hooting of a few ill-mannered loungers on the wharf, Delegate-elect to Congress Robert Wilcox, his wife and family and his secretary and wife, departed from these shores for San Francisco on the steamship Rio de Janeiro early on Saturday morning.

A great crowd had assembled on the Pacific Mail wharf to see Wilcox and his following off to the Coast. Although the people were chiefly natives, there were here and there a large number of haoles present. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the scene was one that has not even been surpassed by the former demonstrations at the departure of the Australia for San Francisco. Wilcox and his wife, after getting aboard the steamer, hastened to the bridge. From this position they were enabled to view the crowd and respond to the farewells of the people present. Wilcox bowed right and left, now and then waving his hand in token of recognition of some particular friend who had given him a parting sign. Mrs. Wilcox gracefully acknowledged the many salutations of the throng and occasionally had recourse to her pocket handkerchief as her feelings overcame her at the thought of parting from Hawaii and her people.

The other passengers aboard the Rio, although there were lots of their friends on hand to see them off, were entirely lost in the enthusiasm which prevailed at the going away of the Delegate-elect and his household.

When the steamer moved away from the wharf, the band was invited by Captain Brokaw to go aboard the tug Fearless, and as soon as it was aboard there followed a rush for the tug on the part of the crowd. Captain Brokaw made no objection and as many as could be accommodated were allowed to go out with the tug to say their last good-byes to Wilkok.

The Fearless steamed alongside the Rio until she was way outside the mouth of the channel. The band on board played many entrancing Hawaiian tunes and the people on the tug sang together, their combined voices making melody most delightful to the ear. As is ever the case when the more moving of the native airs are rendered, many a silent tear stole down the cheeks of those whose hearts were touched by the beauty and subtle pathos of the music of the human voice and the instruments which accompanied it.

As the tug dropped behind the steamer outside the harbor and made ready to return to land its passengers, "Hawaii Pono!" was played and sung, the Rio and the Fearless exchanged parting salutes with their whistles, three rousing cheers were given for Wilcox, and the Delegate-elect and his family were off for Washington via the Golden Gate.

WADE HAMPTON ON GEN. LEE

He Says Confederate General Never Regretted Course He Took.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.—Gen. Wade Hampton, who of late has been quite active, has taken occasion to controvert the suggestion made on several occasions since the Hall of Fame list was selected, and only recently by a South Carolinian, that Gen. Lee was embarrassed as to the course he should take when war between the States was inevitable.

Gen. Hampton says "He did not hesitate for an instant. While, like many of us who followed him, he regretted the war and doubted the wisdom of it, he felt that his duty demanded that he give his service to his native state and he never for one moment regretted that he followed the dictates of duty."

"Some time after the close of the war I spent several days with the general at his home in Lexington, and once, while discussing the war, he said, 'I did only what my duty demanded. I could have taken no other course without dishonor, and it was all to do over I should have precisely as I did.'"

"It was his intention to write a history of the war, but death cut short his work. He had commenced the work and been by speaking of the differences of opinion as to the true

EDUCATION
OF MAUIANSTeachers' Association of
Island Meets.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM

Well-Written Papers Read and Officers Elected for the Year.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 1.—The annual convention of the Maui Teachers' Association was held in Baldwin Hall of the new Maunaloa Seminary at Paia, yesterday. Between seventy and eighty teachers and others interested in education were present. It was 11 a. m. when the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. W. C. Crook, and the following program was ably rendered:

1. Music by Maunaloa Girls.
2. Remarks by the president, W. C. Crook.
3. Debate—"Are the Ordinary Readers Adapted to Our Schools?" Affirmative, Mr. S. R. Dowdle; negative, Mr. D. T. Fleming.
4. "Advantages and Disadvantages of Abandoning Readers," Mrs. M. Kay.
5. "Concentration as Applied to a Second Reader Lesson," Mr. Reavis.
6. "Literature for Hawaiian Schools," Mrs. Hart and Mr. Hardy.
7. Nature Study and the Five Steps, Mr. Capellas.
8. "Stories and the Five Steps," Mr. Kellin.
9. "How to Teach the Mountains of Maui," Mr. D. D. Baldwin.
10. "Games in the Schools," Mrs. Cox.
11. "How to Make Arithmetic Interesting to the Second, Third and Fourth Grades," Mr. Capeland.
12. "The First Year of a Kindergarten Class in the Public Schools," Miss Mosser.

It was a day of well written essays, without exception up to date in pedagogical theory and abounding in rounded periods and choice diction. The only possible criticism that might be offered was the lack of discussion. The only subject discussed was the so-called "five-step method," which seems at present to greatly interest a number of Maui teachers.

Mr. Baldwin's paper on the Maui mountains was listened to with flattering attention, for there is no better authority in the Territory on Maui geography than Mr. D. D. Baldwin.

BIGGER BADLY HURT.

S. T. Holder Falls From a Height at Kaunakakai, Molokai.

S. T. Holder, who has been in the employ of T. H. Davies & Co., on the defunct American Sugar Plantation at Kaunakakai, Molokai, dismantling the mill, met with a serious accident Saturday morning while rigging a sixty-foot derrick. While unfastening a guy-rope at the top of the mast, the latter, unsupported, gave way and fell with a terrific crash to the ground. Holder's weight gave the pole more than ordinary impetus, and he and the pole came to the ground in a manner which gave fellow workers the impression that Holder had been instantly killed by his terrible fall.

The mal fell upon the unfortunate workman, fracturing his skull and shoulder, while both legs were broken. He was badly mangled, and it is feared that he was injured internally. The Niihau was at the Kaunakakai wharf loading up some of the mill machinery, and Holder was at once taken aboard and the Niihau pulled out for Honolulu. Upon her arrival here Dr. Walter Hoffman was telephoned for and rendered the injured man assistance on the wharf to which he had been removed, before sending him to the hospital. Mrs. Holder accompanied her husband from Niihau, and proved a capable nurse during the five hours' trip of the steamer from Molokai to Honolulu.

Healant Elections.

On Saturday night the Healant Boat Club held its annual election, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Wall; vice president, G. H. Gere; captain, A. L. C. Atkinson; vice captain, James W. Lloyd; commodore, A. L. Merry; vice commodore, H. G. Young; secretary, M. M. Johnson; treasurer, Wade W. Thayer; auditor, Fred B. Damon.

Portuguese Independence Day.

Portuguese Independence Day, which fell on Saturday last, was not celebrated to any great extent by the local colony. Portuguese Consul Canavaro was serenaded by the Concordia Band at 4 o'clock in the morning, and many called during the day to pay their respects.

Manager Crook Hurt.

Injured While Riding on the Ulu-palakua Stock Ranch.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 1.—R. Crook, manager of the Ulu-palakua stock ranch, met with quite a serious accident while driving in some stock on the ranch. The curb-chain of his horse broke while he was riding down the steep slope of Prospect hill, and he lost control of his horse, which ran down the incline until he struck a tree, thus causing him to fall and to be thrown a somersault.

Dr. Dinogart was summoned to the ranch, but as no bones were broken, though Mr. Crook's shoulder was badly strained, and he was generally badly bruised and shaken.

Anybody looking for first-class scenery will do well to inspect the stock of the Honolulu Drug Company before purchasing. They also have received an elegant line of leather goods of the very best grade.

POSTOFFICE
MATTERSMoney Order Business
In Hawaii.

OFFICIALS ARE SURPRISED

Carrier System Will be in Operation in a Few Weeks in Honolulu.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR ROBINSON states that the money order business in the Territory since its inauguration has been one of the surprises in the system totally unlooked for. The result of the big business being done will put Hawaii high up on the list when the statistics are made up for all the States and Territories in the Union.

The bulk of the business is done outside of Honolulu, the latter office merely cashing the orders. The principal users of the money order system are the Japanese laborers on the plantations, who generally send their money by this means to the Japanese banks in this city. There are several advantages in the use of this system, so the Inspector states. One is that the money order business is assuming gratifying proportions which will look well at Washington, and another is that the money is ready for circulation on account of the orders being cashed at the post office.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the national money order system at Washington, has sent the local postal officials a comparative statement of transactions of the postal money order system of the United States for the fiscal year 1899-1900. The report in itself is a flattering recommendation of the improved system, and of the postal management of the present administration.

The number of money orders issued during the year ending June 30, 1900, was 27,060,843, an increase of more than 3,000,000 over the preceding year. The number does not include 1,102,067 international orders, the comparative increase of which added to the number of domestic ones would make an aggregate increase of 3,156,679 in the number of orders issued.

The aggregate increase in the amounts of the orders was \$26,711,644.77 over the previous year, including both domestic and international issues. On this basis, the increase in the aggregate number of orders paid was 2,877,043, and the increase in the aggregate amount of the orders paid was \$31,156,294.81.

The fees which the government received for the issue of orders amounted to \$2,765,826.85, or \$573,107.29 more than in 1899. The business of the department has steadily increased each year of McKinley's administration.

The increase of the aggregate amount of orders issued in 1898 in excess of 1897 was \$15,871,444.69; in 1899 in excess of 1898 was \$20,364,472.31; and in 1900 in excess of 1899 the increase was \$30,711,644.77.

"As to the carrier system here," said Mr. Robinson, "that is coming along nicely. It was expected that the street numbering would be completed by the end of December, and the City would then be practically in readiness for the delivery of letters by carriers."

"The Post Office Department has already started the movement by sending this office the paraphernalia for a complete carrier's department, which is now en route. This will consist of carriers' sorting tables, boxes and pigeon holes, bags for carrying letters, keys, stools and the superintendent's outfit. When these arrive the civil service examinations will take place and as soon as possible the system will be inaugurated."

MANAGER CROOK HURT

Injured While Riding on the Ulu-palakua Stock Ranch.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 1.—R. Crook, manager of the Ulu-palakua stock ranch, met with quite a serious accident while driving in some stock on the ranch. The curb-chain of his horse broke while he was riding down the steep slope of Prospect hill, and he lost control of his horse, which ran down the incline until he struck a tree, thus causing him to fall and to be thrown a somersault.

Dr. Dinogart was summoned to the ranch, but as no bones were broken, though Mr. Crook's shoulder was badly strained, and he was generally badly bruised and shaken.

Anybody looking for first-class scenery will do well to inspect the stock of the Honolulu Drug Company before purchasing. They also have received an elegant line of leather goods of the very best grade.

MONEY FOR MAUI ROADS

Repairs of Crossing of Iao River.

COST ESTIMATED AT \$800

From Maalea Bay to Kamanawainui Gulch To Be Put in Shape at Once.

WAILUKU, Dec. 1.—The News says. On Thursday an important meeting of the road board was held at Wailuku. An appropriation of \$800 was voted to repair the crossing of Iao river on Market street. A concrete wall will be extended from the end of the present wall on the Waieae side of the river, 150 feet in length. This is a much-needed work, for as the News pointed out last week, this work is not done, the next high water will cut a new bed across the road on the Waieae side of the present bridge.

While in session the board communicated by telephone with Superintendent McCandless, who was at Lahaina, with reference to the pall road between Wailuku and Lahaina, and the superintendent authorized the expenditure of \$800 in repairing the road from Maalea Bay to Kamanawainui Gulch. From this point the road is under the jurisdiction of the Lahaina road board.

At the request of Superintendent McCandless, the Wailuku road board will prepare a biennial estimate of the amount needed for its roads in its jurisdiction.

BOOK TRUST DEFEATED.

It is a source of sincere congratulation to learn that the school book trust has been temporarily turned down in Honolulu. It would be a fatal mistake, however, to suppose that the question is settled. The book ring has just begun its fight, and nothing but eternal vigilance will be the price of our final deliverance from the machinations of the book trust.

WANT THE PRISONERS.

Cannot the high sheriff of the islands defer opening that stone quarry temporarily and spare fifty long-termers for a few months to repair our washed out roads? We have excellent jail accommodations and limitless barrels of pot, and no cheaper means could be found to renovate this pall road between Lahaina and Wailuku.

ORIENTAL LABOR.

Oriental labor is gradually disappearing from the islands, and the place is being taken by other classes. Although this will work a temporary hardship to some of the plantations, yet it seems probable that white labor will be secured to take its place, and the general welfare of the island will be increased a hundred fold by the change.

KIHEI'S PROSPERITY.

One of the twin Risdon pumps at Camp 3, Kihei, was turned over for the first time on last Saturday and worked to a charm, demonstrating that it will handle eight million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The other twin will be put in at once, with a capacity of ten million gallons every twenty-four hours. The capacity of this double pump will irrigate about 2,000 acres of the best sugar land on Maui, with water obtained three miles from the sea beach. Ten thousand tons of sugar is a modest estimate of what 2,000 acres of good cane land will produce. Kihei stock is a good investment, and Mr. Dillingham told the plain, unvarnished truth when he said that the Kihei plantation is the peer of the Oahu plantation.

WAILUKU'S FLOODS.

Friend Gulliver, of the Advertiser, while suffering from a severe hydrocephalic attack last week, referred to the Liliputians of Wailuku as being inhabitants of another Venice. As an easy lesson in primary local geography, we would call his attention to the fact that Wailuku is a city set on a hill, as far above high water mark as it is above feeling hurt at flings from a tidalwater town. The next thing we know, Hilo will be reproaching us for our dampness.

A WAILUKU PATTERN.

Judge Humphreys is foolish almost to the point of silliness in allowing himself to be rattled by the Honolulu press. Perhaps he is right so far, although it is difficult to tell, after reading all that the different Honolulu papers say about the matter. In any event he might well copy the sang froid of the district magistrate of Wailuku, who pursues the even tenor of his way regardless of the criticisms of the Maui press.

MAUI PERSONALS.

Mr. Ricker has resigned his position with Gregg & Co., to take effect upon the completion of the contract work of that company now on hand at Spreckelsville and Paia.

Mr. Vander Nallden, superintendent of the new ditch recently constructed by the H. C. & S. Co., goes to the Coast today on the Alexander. The company, in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Vander Nallden, handed him a bonus in the shape of a \$1,500 check, on the completion of the work. Mr. Vander Nallden is uncertain as to whether or not he will return to the islands.

Miss Stack, who has for two years past been in the office of H. C. & S. Co., at Spreckelsville as stenographer, typewriter and postmistress, leaves on the Alexander today for San Francisco, where she will make her home. Miss Stack is a charming and talented young lady, and will be very much missed by a large circle of friends on Maui.

Mr. George Weight, former manager of Kahuku plantation, is visiting Wailuku.

Juku as the guest of Judge and Mrs. A. N. Kepohakal. He has been in ill health for some time, and has come to Wailuku to recuperate.

The rain of last Sunday washed out some of the temporary repairs, which had been made on the road to Maalea Bay. An effort is being made to fix the road in carriage travel by the beginning of the next term of court.

An enthusiastic Independent Division was given at the skating rink last Wednesday. Nearly 500 Hawaiians were in attendance, and a jolly good time was had.

Superintendent Filler is around this week on crutches, and his sprained ankle is improving slowly.

Circuit Court opens for the December term at Lahaina with thirty-nine cases on the docket.

USED GIANT POWDER.

Kaonohi Frightfully Mangled at Kanao, Maui.

(Special Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 1.—A Hawaiian named Kaonohi went with a frightful accident while fishing with giant powder off Kanao on Saturday. While gazing at the fish with a hooked fuse in his hand, he forgot himself and the explosion took place with a nearly fatal result.

Both hands were entirely severed from his arms and his face and body were badly mutilated. Dr. Dillingham, Kihei, was summoned. It is doubtful whether Kaonohi will recover. Within the last three months there have been several serious accidents among the native fishermen of Maunaloa, Kahikinui and vicinity caused by the illegal use of giant powder.

BALDWIN HALL THROWN OPEN

Maunaloa Seminary's New Building Formally Dedicated at Paia.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 1.—Saturday the new and beautiful Baldwin Hall of Maunaloa Seminary of Paia was formally opened by a luau and exercises of a forensic nature. The luau was spread in the spacious dining hall of the school, where all the delicious viands of Hawaiian culinary art were served to several hundred Hawaiians and foreigners. After the feast the guests assembled in the large school room and were addressed by Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua, Rev. Kekela, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. S. Kapu and Hon. H. P. Baldwin. Between the addresses a chorus of Maunaloa girls sang several songs. The program of the day was ended by the singing of "Hawaii Pono." Special mention should be made of a piece of pink tapa bearing the legend, "Baldwin Hall," which decorated one of the walls of the reception room. This was made especially for the occasion by an aged Hawaiian woman of Kipahulu, the grandmother of one of the students of the school.

Mention should also be made of a large bouquet of beautiful white roses which adorned the speakers' table. These were sent by Father E. Bailey of Oakland, Cal., one of the founders of Maunaloa.

Much praise is due Mr. D. C. Lindsay, who superintended the arrangement for the most successful luau.

BIG DEAL IN MAUI LANDS AND CATTLE

Henry Waterhouse and Company Buy the Kahikinui Ranch.

Robert Shingle has just effected a big deal of cattle lands and cattle on Maui by which Henry Waterhouse & Company have taken over the Kahikinui ranch and the cattle roaming over it from A. Enos & Co. The deal involves the transfer of about \$100,000 and is one of the largest sales of the kind for many years. Mr. Shingle went to Maui on Tuesday last to take over the ranch for Waterhouse & Co. The Maui News contains the following statement of the transfer:

Attorney George Hons of Wailuku has just closed a deal between Waterhouse & Co. of Honolulu and A. Enos & Co. of Wailuku, involving the sale of Kahikinui ranch and cattle by Enos & Co. to the Honolulu company at a price said to exceed \$100,000.

Kahikinui ranch consists of about 5,500 acres of fee simple land and about 25,000 acres of leased lands, on which a five year lease is to run. There are estimated to be 4,000 head of cattle on the ranch. Waterhouse & Co. will also take over the butcher shops of Enos & Co. in Wailuku.

It is the purpose of the new company to find a market for all their beef cattle on Maui. As the ranch contains fine pasturage and turns out the best beef on the island, this will be good news to the beef-eating citizens of Maui, who have heretofore had to be content with very poor beef, the best going to the Honolulu market.

It is rumored about town that a new incorporation will be organized to take over the purchase and that possibly Ulupalakua will be taken into the deal, some of the owners of Ulupalakua being largely interested in the present deal.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and influenza during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thus, Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of a gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Immediately after the first of the year registration of the Chinese will begin.

50 YEARS IN HAWAII

Mormons To Celebrate Semi-Centennial.

THE LEADERS ARE COMING

Elders Murdoch and Eldredge From Utah the Van of the Pilgrims.

ON DECEMBER 12 the fiftieth anniversary of the first landing of the Mormon missionaries in Hawaii will be celebrated in Honolulu. President Snow, head of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City, Utah, Counselor George Q. Cannon and several of the apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are expected to arrive in Honolulu before that date.

If these venerable leaders of the church are present it will be one of the most memorable gatherings ever held by the Mormon dignitaries away from the seat of their power—the city of Salt Lake, founded by Brigham Young in 1847.

On December 12, 1850, George Q. Cannon, then a zealous missionary of the gospel of the new dispensation, landed at Honolulu and preached the strange doctrine. His teachings took root and today the Mormon converts in Hawaii number several thousands. The history of the movement has been a wonderful one. The plantation at Hale represents the thrift of the head of the local stake, as divisions of temporal territory are termed in Utah, and the converts are people who are mindful of the teachings of the church.

The place for holding the big celebration in this city has not been chosen as yet. Bishop Woolley, in charge of the Mormon colony here, will make all necessary arrangements for holding the semi-centennial.

The forerunners of the President are two elderly, stalwart men of Utah, who arrived on the Mariposa. They are Elders N. C. Murdoch and Edmund Eldredge, accompanied by Mrs. Murdoch and Mrs. Eldredge, who state they have come down from the land of snow to see how the coconuts grow and to find a rest after fifty-three years of labor upon their farms in Utah.

Both gentlemen represent the best type of the pioneer Mormons who blazed the way for civilization in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains. Both have grown old, hale and hearty in the balmy air of Utah and are among the first who embraced the Mormon religion way back in the 30's, and are today among the very few survivors who remember Joseph Smith, the prophet, whose end at Carthage, Ill., at the hands of a mob, on June 27, 1844, is a matter of history. They were boys then, about 11 years of age. They had come with their parents from the state of New York to Nauvoo, where the leader had established his church.

"I remember the prophet," said Mr. Murdoch yesterday to an Advertiser reporter, and Mr. Eldredge affirmed the statement. "I knew him at Nauvoo and was there when he was taken under guard to Carthage jail under the orders of Governor Ford. He was under the protection of the state of Illinois and Governor Ford. I heard the Governor say that the prophet would have a fair trial and an impartial trial. The Governor addressed us in the Bowery at Nauvoo. We saw his body brought back to Nauvoo from Carthage jail after he had been murdered by the mob. It was laid out in state for two days so that all the people could see it. Yes, I remember those days and those scenes are indelibly impressed on my memory."

"We were boys together, Mr. Eldredge and I; we came to Kirkland, Mo., together, thence to Nauvoo, thence to the Missouri river, and then we crossed the plains with Brigham Young in the first expedition. We, as boys, made that long trip together; together saw the first glimpse of the beautiful Salt Lake valley and Great Salt Lake in the distance as we came from the Rocky mountains through Emigration Canyon, and we camped out together in what is now known as Old Fort Square. We passed two winters there, and made a fort to defend ourselves from the Indians who attacked us now and then. That old square is now to be the terminus of the new Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad, which is to be built very shortly."

"It was in 1847 that we entered Salt Lake valley with that great leader, Brigham Young. There were 886 wagons in the first expedition. We helped build the first houses in Salt Lake valley. Afterwards, however, we went out into the farming districts, where we have since resided, Eldredge at Coalville, and myself in Wasatch county, at Charleston."

"This is the first time we have ever left our homes for an extended trip. That first one, fifty-three or more years ago, was a long one, and ever to be remembered. We never before saw the ocean, and it has opened up a vast idea to us of the magnitude of the world. We have known of the missionary work which has been carried on so well in the Hawaiian Islands, and we will remain here through the winter until next April."

"What of Utah? We have always labored to bring Utah to the front, and today she stands about the third State in the Union in educational statistics." Accompanied by Mrs. Murdoch and Mrs. Eldredge, they leave today for Hale, where they will become associated with the work on the plantation and assist in spreading the gospel of the Mormon Church.

W. F. C. Hanson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, has been placed in charge of the office, vice Haywood, resigned, pending an appointment by President McKinley of Mr. Haywood's successor. No changes in the present clerical and outside forces will be made.



EWA PLANTATION ANNUAL MEETING ADJOURNED

The annual meeting of Ewa plantation, advertised to be held yesterday morning, was adjourned until February. The action was taken by reason of a flaw discovered in an amendment to the by-laws passed some time ago changing the annual meetings. A year ago at the annual meeting the amendment was passed that the fiscal year of the two companies should terminate on December 31 instead of September 30, the first change taking effect at the end of this year. Mr. Tenney said yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that when the amendment was passed changing the termination of the fiscal year there was only a majority of the stock represented, whereas by the by-laws a two-thirds majority of all the stock must be had to make any change in the by-laws. Upon this discovery the amendment was shown to have been illegally passed and the business arranged for the annual meeting was set over until February next.

There was a large representation of shareholders present yesterday. Fifty per cent. of a total of 250,000 being counted. By unanimous vote the date of the next year was changed to February in pursuance with the spirit of the amendment. The report of the officers will not be presented for reading until the end of this year. W. R. Castle, W. A. Rowe and E. D. Tenney were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws and make their report December 31. Treasurer Bowen spoke of the resources of the company and the showing made was pleasing news to the stockholders. The company's financial condition is in splendid shape.

Including the November dividends of 0.000 now being paid out, \$146,290.33 represents the amount of indebtedness to the agents of the plantation. Outstanding contracts for machinery, etc., amount to \$120,720.82. The obligations of the company, not counting in the bonds, are \$268,290.15. Seven thousand three hundred and eighty tons of sugar have been shipped, which, estimated at \$79 a ton, amounts to \$515,200.

WAILUKU'S FINANCIAL STATUS TOLD AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING

The action taken in the adjournment of the annual meeting of Ewa plantation to February, affected Wailuku plantation in the same manner, as the amendment passed a year ago making the termination of the fiscal year December 31, of each year, was passed to include both Ewa and Wailuku. The influences governing the Wailuku plantation are the same for Ewa and the same officers are at the head of its affairs. J. B. Atherton is president, W. A. Bowen, treasurer, E. D. Tenney, secretary. Treasurer Bowen made an oral report of the finances of Wailuku, as follows: Due the agents of the plantation \$39,870.12. Due for machinery, pumps and general machinery contracts, \$23,078.11. Total indebtedness of \$113,858.37. Assessed to the amount of \$146,900 are yet due for collection. Sugar shipped and unexported, 3,493 tons, which, at \$70 a ton, will yield \$244,510, showing a total net indebtedness of \$422,475.87. Expenditures for permanent improvements in the last thirteen months ending October 31 were \$1,243,649.79. Operating expenses, thirteen months, \$734,091.44. Six thousand tons will represent the season's crop.

ALEXANDER YOUNG AND HIS NEW BLOCK

Alexander Young, the promoter of the mammoth business and hotel block for which the excavation work is now under way on the old McGrew and Arlington Hotel premises, returned on the Mariposa. He states that it will be two years or more before the block is finished and in readiness for occupancy. The hotel project seems to have taken a firm hold and the block will doubtless be built with a view to making the hotel accommodations of the very best to be found in any large city on the Mainland. He states that Mainland capital will undoubtedly be sent into Hawaii shortly in large quantities. Bona fide investments are attracting capitalists. Mr. Young is here to look over his vast business enterprises and will shortly make a tour of the islands wherever his plantation interests lie.

DR. MAXWELL TO CHOOSE HIS OWN SUGAR EXPERIMENTERS

The Hon. J. V. Chataway, one time the Queensland correspondent of this journal, and now Minister of Agriculture in Queensland, stated to the House in September that Dr. Maxwell, of Honolulu, and formerly of our own Audubon Experiment Station, had been engaged as sugar expert for Queensland for a term of five years at a salary of £3,000 pounds sterling per annum and expenses, says the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, of November 17. In answer to some inquiries made by Dr. Maxwell concerning the assistants that he should employ to develop in Queensland and the proper lines of experimentation, in connection with the sugar industry, the under secretary, speaking for Mr. Chataway, stated that the Minister always favored the employment of British subjects, and of Queensland especially, when proper and possible, but that in the present instance he would be unable to hamper Dr. Maxwell in the selection of his own staff, and the doctor is therefore at liberty to do whatever he may think best in perfecting his organization. We are quite sure that the doctor will do whatever will best promote the interests of our confederates, the sugar planters of Queensland.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY

Form No. 1156. CABLE MESSAGE

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

—INCORPORATED—

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	NO. OF WORDS	FROM
15 Che	Ln	O		Paris, France

RECEIVED at 67 WEST VAN BUREN ST.

Aug. 1st, 1900.

"Mischtove," Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets, finest piano finish

The ever welcome

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back, in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimnings to match.

Upholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS

King and Bethel Sts.

J. Hopp & Co.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for hides, skins and tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

The worst of all judges as to what should be done with China are the Ministers who survived the ordeal of the siege. For long weeks these men were under fire and in peril of capture and decapitation. The thought of their wives and children or other helpless dependants and what fate might be theirs preyed on their minds sleeping or waking. Face to face with the savagery of the Boxers and the duplicity of the princes these men were filled with a hatred of the Chinese and a desire for vengeance which now leads them to propose measures which, if carried out, would involve all China in the flame and uproar of civil war. They cannot judge impartially; they can hardly judge humanely, and unless curbed they are pretty sure to do more mischief than the Boxers ever tried to do.

The United States Government in sending Mr. Rockhill to China has done something to restrain Minister Conger. Great Britain has replaced Sir Claude Macdonald with Sir Ernest Satow. But all the other Ministers who were in the siege, save Baron Von Ketteler, who was killed, are sitting in judgment upon the Chinese people. Most vindictive of all the diplomats is the new German envoy who, under the inspiration of the "no quarter" speech of the Kaiser is pressing China to the wall. Von Waldersee, too, is doing what he can to provoke hostilities that he, as a soldier, may have the honor of carrying the arms of Europe to the farthest confines of the Empire.

The theory that peace and order can be had by condemning the princes and generals to death is stoutly opposed by Secretary Hay, who points out that such a decree would drive these leaders to desperation and compel them, for the sake of their own lives, to begin war on an imperial scale. If such a war ever comes, who could prevail against it? The arms-bearing population of China is hardly less than 75,000,000—a force capable of sweeping every vestige of European influence in China into the sea. Granted that it would be a sort of guerrilla insurrection and yet the results would be such as to give civilization no easy task. A nation like the Chinese if turned into guerrillas in defense of their own homes would make short work of the "foreign devil," be he never so courageous and well-equipped. Witness the perplexities of Britain in fighting 30,000 Boers with 200,000 Englishmen; observe the course of things in the Philippines. For civilization's sake China must be handled gently. She must not be allowed to feel her own strength. The time has come for compromises guaranteed by treaty; for the pardon of those who made war; for getting in return such railway, harbor and strategic advantages as will make a renewal of war unlikely. To achieve such an end the first needful step would seem to be the transfer of the vindictive envoys to other posts and their supersession by men who can approach the Chinese question without personal rancor.

THE CZAR.

Much of the anxiety about the Czar is traceable to the threat made by the anarchist groups at the time of the murder of King Humbert to deal in a similar way with the sovereigns of Russia and Germany. Some of it is also due to the fact that more than half the rulers of Russia since the time of Peter the Great have died under suspicious circumstances. It is of course probable that the present ailment of the Czar, assuming him to be still alive, is the effect of natural causes; yet there is always room for doubt when the ruler of the half-barbarian empire of the North lies helpless on a bed of pain.

Speculation as to the political results of the Czar's death is affected, of course, by the slight knowledge extant of the opinions of the heir apparent, the Grand Duke Michael. Nicholas II. is a reactionary, whether his brother is or not remains to be seen. Should it be true that the Czar Nicholas was poisoned, it would be natural in his successor to put new faces on the people and confront them with more bayonets. The late Czar Alexander III. was inclined to be liberal when he came to the throne but a stirring speech of Pobodnitzin, Procurator of the Holy Synod, pointing out that it was the Emperor who freed the serfs and widened the path of liberty who was torn to fragments by the nihilist bomb, led Alexander to take a drastic attitude. It was the influence of the Procurator which decided the course of Nicholas II. and led him on the very day he mounted the throne to tell his ministers and the deputations of the people that they need not expect political reforms. The temper in which the young sovereign addressed himself to his work was quickly seen in the usurpation of those rights which the Empress had enjoyed for a hundred years. Nicholas, to be sure, urged the Peace Conference at The Hague, but he ordered, meanwhile, 6,000 new cannon and forty ships of war, convincing the shrewd observers of Europe that he merely wanted peace that he might prepare for bloodshed.

In the present disturbed state of Europe the character of a new Czar would become an absorbing theme of discussion in every Cabinet. More than any other crowned head the Czar holds the issues of peace and war. It is the Russo-French alliance which holds the war dogs of central Europe in check; it is the advance of Russia in Manchuria which threatens a bloody breach of the international peace. What a Czar is done the Czar does it. His is the controlling will be more than any other white sovereign. Is a despot whose lightest word is law to all but the assassin. The chances of a great political overturn, a complete shifting of the scenes whenever a new Czar appears, lends a dramatic interest to the

mere chance of his appearance. Suppose a new Czar should drop the French alliance and go in with the Germans? Suppose he should back the challenge "Land and Sea"? Suppose he should go galloping toward the Khyber pass? What if the bar should show his teeth on the frontiers of the Turks? Any of these fancies may have the germinal force of truth wherever the day dawns for the enthronement of a new Czar. And that is why, as every reader of death comes from the Imperial bedside at Livadia, that the eyes of diplomatic Europe fix themselves with sleepless vigilance upon the looming figure of the Grand Duke Michael.

CATHOLIC EXPANSION.

With eleven vacancies in the College of Cardinals it is singular that there should be any division of opinion in the Roman Catholic church of Europe as to the wisdom of giving two more red hats to the hierarchy in the United States. For about thirty years past, this country, which is greater in continuous boundaries than was the Roman Empire and is the most promising field of Roman Catholic effort in the world, has had but one Cardinal—McCloskey being the first and Gibbons, the present incumbent, being his successor. All this time small countries, anciently and firmly attached to the Papacy, countries where no especial zeal in proselytizing is required, have had a superabundance of Princes of the Church. Inclusive of cardinal deacons, twenty-eight must be credited to Italy, five to Spain, six to France, two to Portugal and six to Austria, Hungary and Bohemia. Contrasting these groups of Cardinals with the lone dignity who presides over the See of Baltimore, the conviction is forced upon us that the Roman Catholics of the United States have been neglected. Surely there is work enough in this country for four Cardinals, one for the South, another for the North and East, a third for the West and a fourth for the new American possessions.

It is proposed, not without dissent, to make the total number three, giving Cardinal Gibbons a coadjutor in the West and one in the outlying territories of Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. The number is not large but it at least would give approximate recognition of the fact that from very small beginnings the Roman Catholic church has become the most populous religious body in the United States. The latest available statistics of relative strength are those collected in 1897 by the New York Independent: Roman Catholics, 8,271,309; Methodist bodies, 5,653,289; Baptist bodies, 4,158,557; Presbyterian bodies, 1,480,345; Lutheran bodies, 1,420,905; Disciples of Christ, 1,008,672; Protestant Episcopalians, 636,773; Congregationalists, 622,557; Reformed bodies, 348,471; United Brethren, 271,035; Mormons, 234,000. Thus the Catholic church leads all others here and when augmented by the Porto Ricans and Filipinos will be stronger than any two or perhaps three American Protestant sects combined. Such a church cannot be a negligible quantity; it must be recognized; and if Rome is tardy in conferring honors upon its American Catholics may at least comfort themselves with the reflection that the time will come when the American church can command what it now gets grudgingly. For nothing is more certain than that, as America becomes a predominant political power, its religious bodies, one and all, must become the most influential of any of their kind in the Christian world—the causes, such as superior wealth and numbers operating as freely and certainly in the field of religion as they will in the field of commerce and politics. Perhaps that is the reason why the French and Austrian hierarchies so stoutly oppose the plan to hasten the process by the conferring of new dignities.

Krueger says that the Boers will keep on fighting until they win their independence or lose their lives. Viewing the course of Steyn and Botha, this means a state of guerrilla warfare which the British will have as much trouble to deal with as the Americans have having with the bushwhacker revolt in the Philippines. It is noticeable that Lord Roberts, despite his success in capturing Bloemfontein and Pretoria and dispersing large Boer commands, does not favor any material reduction of his army. He knows that flying columns of the enemy can keep all his men occupied protecting vulnerable points and following hot scents. In the American Civil war, Col. Mosby with a maximum of 500 men neutralized the strength of 40,000 Federals whom he forced to guard lines of communication. Let any one figure out on this basis what Steyn and Botha may do with 5,000 guerrillas and he will see why 200,000 British troops are still occupied in South Africa. The evident object of the present Boer campaign is to keep the Transvaal's battle flag flying until Great Britain gets embroiled with France or some other strong power and then summon the whole Boer people back to the colors. It is surmised that Gen. Paul's mission to Europe is to stir up all the anti-British feeling there is. He has certainly begun well in France.

The San Francisco journals are silent about the bubonic plague but the Government, through the Surgeon General's department, confirms the news of the plague's existence there. As yet, the malady is making little progress, but if it gets among the rats there is no telling where it may end. The rat question, considering the commercial intimacy between Hawaii and the Coast metropolis, is of first importance in designating local safeguards. Better let a hundred passengers land from a steamer without medical examination than that one rat should come ashore.

Prof. Lyons, the eminent local meteorologist, says that the storm which lately swept over Hawaii is the same one that ravaged the Western coast and did so much havoc further inland. Seeing what damage was done elsewhere, Hawaii got off with a very light touch indeed. It is doubtful if it could pass through such a hurricane as occurred across the water and have many houses left.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The majority of active politicians in this city appear to want a municipal government. On the other hand, responsible property owners, as a class, show a unanimous and intense feeling against it, and base their objections upon the following grounds:

I. A municipal charter would result in a greatly increased taxation. The Territorial tax would stay as it is or be raised, and the municipal tax would be added to it. Should a county be formed, three sets of taxes would have to be paid, and these, when voted by men not charged with the duty of paying them, could hardly be otherwise than high. High taxes always threaten prosperity by driving home-seekers away; they retard or repel investment and, by adding to rents and to the price of goods sold in retail stores, they make the cost of living greater to the masses. Already important building projects in Honolulu are held in abeyance because of the fear that city and county taxes may check local development and make real estate improvements less profitable than they have been.

II. A municipal charter would multiply offices; county government would add still more. Mark Twain once compared the official plant of Hawaii to the machinery of the Great Eastern packed in a sardine box. Under the plan of government which the active politicians urge, the sardine box would have the machinery of two or three Great Easterns. We are afraid the pressure would split the box. It is, of course, urged by those who want the charter that many of the officials would work for nothing, but none of these theoretical souls are willing to pledge their services on those terms. We must expect, if we set up new offices, to be confronted with the dictum that the laborer is worthy of his hire. The refrain of every office-holder will be that of Kipling's ballad—pay, pay, pay!

III. Municipal government presupposes an intelligent electorate with mutual interests and responsibilities. Such an electorate does not exist and will not exist for many years to come. The majority will pay but a slight percentage of the taxes they vote; and we shall be confronted with the same conditions as between taxpayer and taxpayer as those which were found in most of the Southern States just previous to the time Senator Tillman calls "the Overthrow."

In the South this situation was changed by the shotgun and the tissue ballot. In Washington, D. C., by almost unanimous request of the non-office-holding citizens, municipal government was abolished and the rule of a commission organized in its place. These are the alternatives of reform which, if the plans of the office-seekers carry, must yet be chosen here. We hasten to say that Honolulu will not resort to the gun or the tissue ballot; neither will it endure inefficient and extravagant municipal government. In the end such a condition will have to be dealt with as was presented by the road board law of 1890. That law provided for elective road boards in almost every district of Hawaii. The most incapable men were chosen; losses through incompetency and fraud were common; and when the next Legislature met, the system was abandoned. Viewing the electorate as it stands in this city, the responsible public could hardly be expected to tolerate its rule for more than two years. Are we not inviting trouble and costs, and futile experimentation by urging a municipality now? Is it not wiser to wait until Honolulu grows in the number of responsible citizens to an extent which will assure government by those fitted to exercise it, rather than by those who lack every essential qualification except citizenship?

It is no argument to raise the cry of majority rule. Often majorities are wrong, and they need, for the common welfare, to be sharply curbed. The voting majority of Greater New York is a curse to it; the pro-slavery majority of the South had to be put down by force of arms; history before and after Galileo is full of examples of a minority that was right and a majority that was as fatally as it was stubbornly wrong. The test of good government is not the fiat of a majority which is obviously disqualified to rule, but that of the men, whatever their numbers may be, who are obviously fit. Upon that principle government is carried on in almost every part of the United States where the irresponsible classes have the most votes.

GROWTH RETARDED.

Tourist travel to these islands, comes from a prolific source of revenue, less than it has been for several seasons back, and it shows no signs of immediate revival. The plague, which broke out a year ago this month (December 12), brought transient immigration to a sudden stop; and after the plague had been suppressed, the tourist must needs took a superior interest in Europe, the Exposition being the peculiar magnet. In the past, many of our visitors stopped here while on the way to Asia, but the troubles in China have cut down this source of supply. Were it not for the army people and the traders hurrying to Manila, westbound passenger traffic on the great Pacific routes would be much lighter than it is.

If we are to draw tourists here in considerable numbers during the next few years, some special efforts must be made. The Advertiser does not think that Hawaii needs to be advertised as if it were a new summer resort. It is as well known now as Florida or Southern California; but it lacks one essential advantage which those localities enjoy, namely, cheap means of access from the large centers of population. In brief, tourists of the middle (and most numerous) class, are deterred from coming by excessive steamship rates.

One may go to Europe from New York in very good style indeed at a passage price of \$45. At times competition has brought the first-cabin rate to \$35. For the sum of \$85 palatial accommodations or the fastest and most sumptuous liners are to be had. Yet the cost of a ticket from San

Francisco to Hawaii on small steamers of moderate speed is \$75. For a cabin in \$5 in excess of that, one may get first-class passage across the continent, three thousand miles, though land travel should be very much more expensive than sea-voyaging. Viewed comparatively the price between San Francisco and Honolulu seems extortionate. It certainly costs us a multitude of tourists. Hawaii ought to draw the teachers, who make long mainland excursions every year. San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego people and the well-to-do inhabitants generally of the trans-Rocky Mountain States and Territories, should be our frequent guests. But between a \$75 trip to Honolulu, or a \$100 to \$80 trip to Chicago, they prefer the latter as giving them more for their money. The truth is, as respects our main source of tourist visitation, the Western part of the United States, we are under a competitive status with the item of cost bearing heavily in favor of our rivals. Hawaii must get on an even basis with them if it wants to make sure of a steady, unfluctuating and permanent income from the tourist class. Of course, in any event, in the future as in the past, there will be seasons when people will come in large numbers. But we should do something to close up the gaps between.

Can the steamship companies be induced to make the experiment of lower fares? If so, we believe the results would be as gratifying to them as to us. Not only would more tourists come, but the islands would get the agricultural homeseeker. Back East the railroads organize excursions of land-hunters, and the West has been built up by them. With 90,000 acres of Government land still open on the island of Oahu and we don't know how much on the other islands, there are plenty of home sites to look for. But the prospectors do not come; they can't afford the trip. Once put the regular rate down to \$50, with special rates to parties, and hundreds of farmers from the drouth-stricken districts of Southern California, a one, would put in an early appearance. And of the 50,000 visitors from the East who swarm over California in summer and winter, we ought to get at least 5,000.

Would not a trial of such rates be worth the while of the steamship companies? Might not they greatly profit by it? Is there any business merit in carrying a few passengers at a large price over many passengers at a fair price? It is a question which the steamship companies ought to consider on its merits.

There are political as well as labor problems that a few thousand negro field hands might solve.

It is a pity, now that the River and Harbor bill is being made up, that Hawaii lacks a strong delegation of citizens at the national capital to urge the extension of Honolulu harbor through the adjacent tide lands of Kalihi bay.

Hawaii serves notice on San Francisco that the exports of lepers may as well cease. This country is not going to become a handy lazaretto for the Coast and will take no lepers unless compelled to by Act of Congress.

Kawaiahae church has turned its seventy-fifth milestone with an illustrious record of good works. It was the pioneer church in Honolulu. The church of the missionary fathers and of a line of kings and princes and great chiefs. Its history is coexistent with that of civilization in this group and it is, today, a powerful agency of Christian enlightenment.

Importers and buyers of California baled hay should look sharp for snakes. A year or more ago a serpent fell out of a bale on a Honolulu wharf and was killed while trying to escape. The other day a similar thing happened at Olua. The big California hay-tedders, scraping the fields where the rattlers and their congeners lurk, often take up stakes, which now and then go through the hay-baling process unscathed. It would be a thousand pities to let such reptiles free in Hawaii, for the climate is so favorable to snake life that a few of the venomous kinds turned loose would in a few years, make Hawaii as dangerous under foot as Martinique. Every hay bale should be closely looked after wherever it is opened, lest it prove to be a Pandora box of plagues.

Harbor improvement should be urged upon the Ways and Means committee of Congress by a strong Hawaiian lobby. When Senator Cullom was here he said, while getting the lay of the port from the crest of Punch-bowl, that Honolulu harbor could be widened by dredging towards and into Kalihi bay, and that, in case of annexation, it would be the duty of Congress to undertake the work. That the task would be an easy one is shown by the fact that the material to be dredged is mostly mud; not coral, as some have supposed. The need of an expanded harbor is often seriously felt, and will become a crying one when the big steamers of the Sound lines begin to make their trans-Pacific trips. We could not accommodate such vessels now, but must prepare to do so if Honolulu is to have a satisfactory commercial future.

LEPER DID NOT GO.

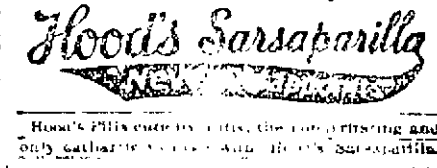
George Pratt Unable to Return to Coast on the Rio.

If it had not been for the strenuous objections of the passengers on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, George Pratt, the leper who came here from San Francisco on the China, might have gone back to the Coast on the former vessel on Saturday morning. As was reported in Saturday's Advertiser, it was purpose of Pratt to go back to San Francisco on the Rio. Pratt was willing to go, and it was at first supposed that the only difficulty would be in making room for him on the Rio. When the passengers heard that the leper was possibly going they raised a mild disturbance. As it was he didn't go, in fact there was no room for him anyway; many other prospective passengers were disappointed and will have to wait for the next steamer. It is said that the leper will be sent back on the China, the vessel he came down on.

"Who Gives to All Denies" All."

This is as true of the spend-thrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Dyspepsia—"My husband doctor'd a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches." Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Wilmington, Vt.



THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETS

The Governor's council yesterday considered many important items of Government business.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown read two letters from purchasers of Olua lots, formerly held by the squatters, in which they state they are unable to obtain possession of the lands in question, as they are now in possession of the "squatters," who have been ordered to vacate. Action was deferred.

N. C. Wilfong, tax collector on Hawaii, stated in a letter to Treasurer Lansing that he had been appointed a United States deputy marshal, and asked whether he would be allowed to accept the office. The matter was referred to the attorney general.

Treasurer Lansing read a letter from Mr. Akona, of Waimea, Kauai, who was quite anxious to obtain a light wine and beer license. The treasurer showed that the applicant already possessed a merchandise license. The council did not see its way clear to recommend that he be granted another license.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless read a communication from United States Marine Hospital Surgeon Carmichael in which the latter requested the privilege of installing his fumigating plant which arrived recently, on the Channel wharf, stating that he would take due precautions to prevent the wharf from catching fire. The council saw no reason why the request should not be granted.

Mr. McCandless also presented a communication from the Hawaiian Electric Company asking that it be allowed to lay a water sewer from their works on Alakea and Halekuanua streets to the waterfront. It was recommended that the request be granted on condition that the company also put in a storm-sewer connection on Halekuanua street, with catch basins to take off any surface water which might accumulate there by drainage from streets above.

J. H. Wilson, of Hilo, appeared before the council requesting that the Hilo band, now under Government direction, be allowed to play Sundays at the race park. It being for the public benefit, the proposition was favored by the council on the promise that the rules governing the band here prevail with the Hilo band in the playing of selections entirely in accord with the spirit of the day. Mr. Wilson will today carry to the sheriff of Hawaii the notification of the attorney general that the request has been granted.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Chairman Burton of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors stated today that that committee would meet next Monday to begin the preparation of a river and harbor bill and he expected to get it through the House before the holidays. Mr. Burton said that nothing definite had been decided upon, but that the committee would draw a strict line between improvements which were for the public good and those for private interests. He also stated that some policy regarding the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river would be determined upon.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 15	COPTIC	DEC. 1
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 22
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 4	AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	AMERICA MARU	JAN. 12
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 18	AMERICA MARU	JAN. 19
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 25	AMERICA MARU	JAN. 26
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 31	AMERICA MARU	JAN. 31
AMERICA MARU	FEB. 7	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 7
AMERICA MARU	FEB. 14	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 14
AMERICA MARU	FEB. 21	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 21
AMERICA MARU	FEB. 28	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 28
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 6

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

The Elgin WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUINE.

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (360 working days) the sum of:
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Twenty-five cents, it will pay 37 1/2 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Forty cents, it will pay 52 1/2 per cent annually.
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

EPISCOPAL MATTERS

Why England Withdrew Her Help.

BISHOP WILLIS' IDEAS

The Living Church Gives a Resume of the Discussion About Honolulu See.

THE following from the Living Church, the American organ of the Episcopal Church, is of interest:

The following "memorandum" issued by the S. P. G. relative to the Bishopric of Honolulu is published in the (London) Church Times, and has reference to the protest made by that Bishop against the action of the S. P. G. in discontinuing their support of his see from June, 1900, the Bishop maintaining that such support ought to be continued until the American General Convention of 1901, might be able to arrange for its continuance.

"Thus Diocese, founded in 1861, was brought into existence without consultation with the society by a special organization formed in England. The funds raised were insignificant, and the society was asked to contribute and to be regarded 'in the light of subscriber to the support of the Mission.' It immediately made an annual grant of £300 for the support of the clergy, 'one main object being to secure an adequate provision for the spiritual wants of British residents and sailors.'"

The Bishop was supported by King Kamehameha IV, who continued his aid until his death in 1863. His successor continued to subscribe £400 per annum, and Queen Emma, the Dowager, gave £100 per annum.

In 1870 Bishop Stanley resigned, and in 1871 King Kamehameha VI, appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate a Bishop for his islands. Bishop Willis accordingly was consecrated in 1872, but a few months after his arrival the king died, and his grant ceased and has never been renewed.

The special organization formed in 1861 had lost its novelty and was unable to support the work which it had undertaken. Bishop Willis found himself without an assured income and the Bishopric seemed likely to be suspended. The society came to his aid, and by means of saving the see from extinction. It provided an income of £450 per annum for the Bishop, which has been continued for nearly a quarter of a century, and has saved the Diocese from falling out of the list of Anglican sees in Foreign Parts.

On February 3, 1899, the Bishop applied for a renewal of the society's grants for 1900, and stated in view of the cessation of the island to America that he saw no more reason for altering the status of the Anglican Church in Hawaii than in the case of Madagascar on its seizure by France. His lordship made no allowance for the fact that the island fell under the care of a branch of the Anglican Communion in America, whereas in France, no such condition of things existed.

Before this letter was received, on February 23, 1899, the Standing Committee had expressed the opinion of the Bishop's views on the question of the absorption of the islands into the American Church, with a view to the withdrawal of the society from the Hawaiian Islands.

To this the Bishop replied by reference to a letter which he was sending to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the same mail on the subject. In this letter, dated March 29, 1899, the Bishop outlined the situation and left it to his Grace to make such communications to the society on the Bishop's behalf as the circumstances might require. He further placed himself in His Grace's hands, so that his occupancy of the see might not stand in the way of an arrangement being come to between his own departure and the arrival of the first American Bishop, and that the transfer should be completed by the end of the year (1899).

His Grace the Archbishop, in an interview with the secretary, expressed himself in favor of the withdrawal of the English Mission from the islands and undertook to arrange for its transfer to the American Church in the time proposed.

In May, 1899, the society provided the usual grant to the Diocese of Honolulu up to June 1900 being six months beyond the period within which the Bishop had expected that the transfer would be made. His Grace the President was informed of the provision that was made, and it was stated that the withdrawal was in accordance with the society's principles, and with the precedent set in 1785, when the society withdrew from the United States.

Bishop Willis was informed by letter, dated May 19, 1899, more than thirteen months in advance of the withdrawal of the grant. The following is an extract from the secretary's letter to His Lordship:

"The Standing Committee have had the advantage of the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of the transfer of the Ecclesiastical arrangements in the Diocese of Honolulu to the Church of the United States. They understand that, in your opinion, the transfer could be effected in the current year. Following the precedent of the society more than a hundred years ago when it withdrew from the United States, it has made arrangements to continue the existing grant to the Diocese for the first six months of 1900 if it should be found necessary to do so."

The action of the Standing Committee was reported to the President on the same day, May 19, 1899, and acknowledged by His Grace on the next day.

On June 22, 1899, the Bishop wrote that he had found out that he was mistaken in thinking that the American Church was desirous of assuming the society's responsibilities in regard to the see, that the House of Bishops had not as yet formed an intention of doing so. Bishop Potter of New York, who had recently visited Honolulu, was in London in March 1900, and expressed his opinion that the action of the society was "fair" and stated that the American Church was ready at any time to take charge of the ecclesiastical interests of Honolulu by putting them under the care of the Bishop of California.

On April 5, 1900, Bishop Potter's contention and the opinion of Bishop Potter having been brought before the

Standing Committee, the following letter was directed to be sent to the Bishop of New York:

April 1, 1900.
My Dear Lord Bishop: I have received by the Standing Committee of New York a letter from you of the 24th inst. in relation to the position of the Episcopal Church in Honolulu.

The society, as I believe you are aware, has provided a grant to the Diocese of Honolulu for the present year. More than two months notice was given to Bishop Willis, who was informed that the society could not be responsible for the work of the Church in Honolulu after that date.

I am informed by the Bishop of London, who has an interview with Your Lordship last month, that the position taken by the society is regarded by you as a fair and just one, and that the Church of the United States is able and willing to take charge of the islands at any time, placing them in the charge of the Bishop of California for the present.

Bishop Willis, on the other hand, protests that the United States Church cannot do nothing until the General Convention in 1901, and claims meanwhile the continuance of the society's grants.

Your Lordship will greatly oblige the Standing Committee by telling them what is the exact position of affairs, and how these apparently contradictory statements can be reconciled.

I remain, etc.,
HENRY W. TUCKER,
Secretary.

To which the Bishop of New York replied as follows:

New York, April 20, 1900.
My Dear Archbishop: I am sorry that Bishop Willis is mistaken. It is entirely competent to the American Church to take over the charge of Church work in Honolulu at any moment. We cannot, until elect a Bishop of Honolulu until the meeting of the General Convention, but our canons provide a mode by which the Presiding Bishop may assign to any neighboring Bishop the care of territory which needs Episcopal supervision.

Bishop Willis insists upon making certain terms with the American Church before his withdrawal. He has not the slightest right to take any such position. The American Church will not force him out, but when the Church of England, by whatever process, surrenders the administration of church interests in that part of the world, the American Church will assume and provide for what is necessary in the way of Episcopal duty in its own discretion. You will recognize the obvious reasonableness of this.

A copy of this letter was sent to the President and the Standing Committee on May 3, 1900, having considered it, determined to abide by their former resolution, and informed the Bishop that the grant, as notified to him twelve months before, would cease on June 30, 1900.

The society is not concerned with the trust-deeds under which the cathedral and other properties are held, and the society has no objection to the society's already having been brought before the High Court in the islands before which tribunal they will ultimately have to come.

It was further resolved, on the motion of Lord Stanmore, "That the Standing Committee have no grounds for departing from the decision at which they have already arrived."

PROSPERITY IS REPORTED

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Company held yesterday morning the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Paul Isenberg, president.
B. F. Lillingham, vice president.
M. P. Robinson, second vice president.

F. Klamp, secretary.
F. W. Glade, auditor.

S. C. Allen, F. J. Lowrey, J. A. McCandless and Fred. Lewis, directors, with the officers ex-officio excepting the auditor, a salaried officer.

Hon. Paul Isenberg, president of the company, presided. Upon motion of S. C. Allen, seconded by L. L. McCandless, carried by unanimous vote, the reports of the manager and the officers were accepted. The election of officers and directors, the only changes made were in the secretary, auditor and the fourth director. Upon the suggestion of the president it was voted that each director be paid \$5 for each meeting he attends, with an amendment barring such directors as received regular salaries from the company.

The president stated that on Saturday last the first cane for the new crop was cut and the grinding would commence today.

Manager Ahrens reported the labor conditions on the plantation in splendid shape. He announced there were about 2,500 acres of cane growing and that he expects the average yield per acre to be nine tons.

Treasurer H. A. Isenberg reported the issue of \$750,000 of 6 per cent bonds, authorized a short time ago by the stockholders for permanent improvements to the plantation. This bond issue, he explained, gave the company an opportunity to pay out a dividend of 1 per cent a month since September 1st. The President's land holdings and that of Ford's Island was said to be under cultivation and he drew a glowing picture of the prospects of the company. The total estimated income for the past year was \$1,148,710.81 and the net estimated earnings were \$252,847.76. The total balance exhibits resources valued at \$4,165,462.93. Among the liabilities were the capital stock of \$1,000,000 and 100 shares to H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd., \$101,315.41.

Manager Ahrens stated that fifty-two miles of permanent waterways had been built capable of draining water off the island in the event of a heavy rain. The weather at the rate of 15,000,000 gallons in every twenty-four hours. Twenty-two miles of canal had been built, having 600,000,000 gallons.

A TRICK ON THE PHOTOGRAPHER

A Philadelphia photographer came in contact with a student the other day that completely baffled him for the time being. It was a trick that he had never heard of before, and it was played on him by a student in one of the colleges, who is taking a course in chemistry. He visited the photographer the other day and asked him to take a picture of him. The photographer was puzzled, and when the student developed the photograph, the photographer saw plainly on the young man's forehead a clearly defined death head with crossbones beneath it. Thinking it was some imperfection in the plate, the photographer arranged another sitting. Again the skull and crossbones appeared in the picture, and the mystified photographer was fairly struck dumb with amazement. Then he noticed the smiling student and finally induced him to tell the joke. The trick simply consisted of painting on the forehead the grim design with a solution of bicarbonate of soda. This is invisible to the eye, but shows pure white to the camera.

THE CENSUS OF HAWAII

The Details of the Count Given Out.

POPULATION'S INCREASE

The Figures Show the Marvelous Growth of Honolulu in the Past Ten Years.

The following is in part a bulletin of the Hawaiian census issued by the United States Census Bureau. The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1842 and was followed by censuses in 1866, 1890, 1896 and 1900 and every six years thereafter.

The census of Hawaii in 1900 was taken as of June 1 of that year, but the censuses from 1866 to 1896, inclusive, were taken as of different dates, as follows: 1866, December 1; 1872, December 27; 1878, December 27; 1884, December 27; 1890, December 26; 1896, September 27. No information is available concerning the dates at which the censuses prior to 1866 were taken. Table 1 shows the population of Hawaii in each census from 1842 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF HAWAII 1842 TO 1900.

Census Years—	Pop.	No.	Per Cent.
1842	154,001	44,981	41.2
1866	103,020	19,930	21.1
1872	89,990	9,412	11.6
1878	89,513	22,593	28.9
1884	57,965	1,983	1.9
1890	58,397	6,062	9.6
1896	62,959	6,741	9.6
1900	69,700	7,438	10.7
1842-1866	70,138	11,027	15.1
1866-1872	84,165	24,414	28.4
1872-1878	145,913	1,134	1.6
1878-1884	130,313		

*Decrease.
The first census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken in 1842, showed a population of 154,001, but each succeeding census up to and including 1872, showed a loss, the census returns in 1872 giving a population of only 89,513, representing a loss since 1842 of 64,488, or 41.8 per cent.

The census of 1878 showed only a slight increase over that of 1872, but during the next six years the population increased rapidly, and the census of 1884 showed a population of 89,513, or an increase since 1878 of very nearly 39 per cent. From 1884 to 1890 the population of the islands increased 11.6 per cent, and from 1890 to 1896 21.1 per cent, giving a population in 1896 of 103,020. During the four years from 1896 to 1900 the per cent of increase has nearly doubled, the present census showing a population of 154,001, representing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent. During the last ten years, from 1890 to 1900, or substantially the same interval as for the census of the United States proper, there has been an increase in population of 64,011, or 71.1 per cent.

The total land surface of the Hawaiian Islands is approximately 6,449 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the last three censuses being as follows: 1890, 13.9; 1896, 16.9; 1900, 23.3.

Table 2 shows the population of Hawaii in detail by islands at each census from 1878 to 1900, inclusive, while Table 3, which immediately follows, shows, for each island or group of islands, the decrease (or increase) by number and per cent during each period.

Table 4 shows the increase (or decrease) by number and per cent of each island or group of islands from 1890 to 1900, corresponding substantially to the ten-year period for which comparisons are made in the census of the United States proper.

TABLE 2.—Population of Hawaii in Detail, by Islands, 1878 to 1900.

Islands—	1878	1890	1900
Hawaii	154,001	103,020	154,001
Hawaii Island	46,843	29,744	46,843
Kauai and Niihau Islands	20,793	20,793	20,793
Molokai and Lanai Islands	2,504	2,504	2,504
Oahu Island	58,554	58,554	58,554

TABLE 3.—Increase in Population of Hawaii in Detail, by Islands, 1878 to 1900.

Islands—	No.	Per Cent.
Hawaii (group)	64,011	71.1
Hawaii Island	20,089	75.0
Kauai and Niihau	8,875	74.8
Molokai and Lanai	8,059	45.4
Molokai and Lanai	321	12.8
Oahu Island	27,310	87.5

TABLE 4.—Increase in Population of Hawaii, in Detail, by Islands, 1890 to 1900.

Islands—	No.	Per Cent.
Hawaii (group)	64,011	71.1
Hawaii Island	20,089	75.0
Kauai and Niihau	8,875	74.8
Molokai and Lanai	8,059	45.4
Molokai and Lanai	321	12.8
Oahu Island	27,310	87.5

*Decrease.
This table shows that all the islands have increased materially in population since 1890, with the exception of Molokai and Lanai, which show a combined loss of 11.3 per cent. The largest percentage of increase reported is 87.5 for Oahu Island, in which the city of Honolulu is situated.

Table No. 5 shows the population of Hawaii by districts, certain of the islands being divided into districts, equivalent to the minor civil divisions of which the counties of the United States are composed.

The city of Honolulu is co-extensive with the district of Honolulu, in Oahu Island, and is practically the only city in Hawaii. Table 6 shows the population of Honolulu from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each census period.

TABLE 6.—Population of Honolulu, 1866 to 1900.

Census Years—	Pop.	No.	Per Cent.
1866	84,768	9,968	11.8
1872	89,990	7,613	8.5
1878	89,513	20,793	23.3
1884	57,965	6,062	10.5
1890	58,397	6,741	11.5
1896	62,959	1,134	1.8
1900	69,700	13,521	19.5

*Decrease.

The population of Honolulu in 1866 was 13,521, as compared with a population in 1900 of 69,700, or an increase of 56,179. The largest percentage of increase during any one period was 45.1 from 1878 to 1884.

Honolulu had a population in 1890 of 22,907, showing an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 16,793, or 73.5 per cent.

MAUI CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR

On Wednesday next, December 5, the Circuit Court will convene at Lahaina. Judge John W. Kalua presiding; E. P. Dole, attorney general, Jas. N. K. Keolu, clerk. The following is the calendar for the term.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Fat and four others. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Continued from last term. Hons & Coke for defendants.

Territory of Hawaii vs. D. Mahuka. Assault and battery. Appeal from District Court Walluku.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Fung Trong. Opium in possession. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Ten Chee. Opium in possession. Appeal from District Court Walluku. (Mitigation of sentence.) Hons & Coke for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Fugimoto et al. Assault and battery. Appeal from District Court Walluku.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Saiyo (w). Liquor selling. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Doyo. Larceny second degree. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Richardson for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Hirata and wife. Keeping disorderly house. Appeal from District Court Walluku. A. N. Keopikoi for defendants.

Territory of Hawaii vs. John Medeiros. Liquor selling. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Kekualele. Liquor selling. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for defendant.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Frank Garcia. Liquor selling. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for defendant.

CIVIL CASES.

Blanche Lewis vs. Joela K. Kahinu. Ejectment. Kaneakua, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

In re Estate of Kahakala. Decree of heirs. (For new trial.) Kaneakua for petitioner. Hons & Coke and Richardson for contestant.

D. K. Maie et al vs. Phoebe Makee et al. Ejectment. Magoon for plaintiffs. Monsarrat, Neumann, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

J. K. Kahookano, trustee vs. Pual-kaen (w) et al. Ejectment. Peterson for plaintiff. Kaneakua for defendant.

Mary H. Atcherley et al vs. Kaplan Estate, Ltd. Ejectment. Dickey for plaintiff. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendants.

Julia Thomas vs. Joe Emmisley. Breach of promise. Kaneakua for plaintiff. Achi & Johnson and Hons & Coke for defendant.

Walluku Sugar Co. vs. Solomon Hale. Ejectment. Keopikoi for plaintiff. Hons & Coke, Kaneakua and Richardson for defendant.

W. R. Kaleoolekoi vs. Walluku Sugar Co. Ejectment. Dickey for plaintiff. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

Mrs. H. Kahabawal et al vs. L. Kanohale et al. Quiet title. Kaneakua for plaintiff. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

Apa Sing vex et al vs. J. W. Davidson et al. Ejectment. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiffs. Hons & Coke for defendant.

Geo. N. Shaw, guardian, vs. Pioneer Mill Co. Ejectment. Richardson for plaintiff. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

Kihel Plantation Co. Ltd., vs. Kāwāpamaka (w). Ejectment. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. Richardson for defendant.

CIVIL CASES CONTINUED.

Hawailian Commercial and Sugar Co. vs. Kaahue. Ejectment. Keopikoi for plaintiff. Richardson for defendant.

Kaewa Kapala vs. Pioneer Mill Co. Ejectment. Peterson for plaintiff. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

C. Ani vs. Liwal Kaili. Ejectment. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. Richardson for defendant.

Low Bow vs. Tom Bong. Assumpsit. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. Keopikoi for defendant appellant.

Marue N. Calacca vs. M. Rodrigues Merdes. Ejectment. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. Kaneakua and Richardson for defendant.

R. R. Berg vs. S. Fukuda et al. Action on a note. Hons & Coke for plaintiff.

Mary Silva Keanu vs. Kaohi (w) and three others. Ejectment. Kaneakua for plaintiff. Richardson for defendant.

Joseph F. Welch vs. Mary Hennesse et al. Assumpsit. Hons & Coke and Richardson for plaintiff. Keopikoi and Neumann for defendants.

William Lucas vs. S. Abmi. Action on a note. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. Kaneakua for defendant.

Maruwal et al vs. P. H. Hargreaves. Quiet title. J. T. De Bolt for plaintiff. Richardson for defendant.

J. Gomes Duarte vs. J. W. Kalua. Ejectment. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. J. K. Hibbe vs. R. C. Searle. Damages. Appeal from District Court Lahaina.

JURY WAIVED.

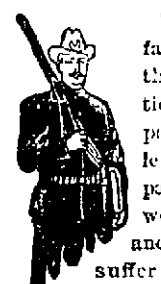
Hoonani vs. Waialeale Hooplimenal. Breach of contract. Appeal from District Court Walluku. Hons & Coke for plaintiff. Richardson for defendant.

DIVORCE.

F. Ah Kim vs. Mary F. Ah Kim. Kahale Leimakan vs. Kailio Leimakan (w). Kaneakua for libellant.

Manuel C. Rosa vs. Mary Rosa Hons & Coke for libellant.

Aprialla (w) vs. B. K. Kanoo. Keopikoi for libellant.



The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed a thousand people in war and peace. It tells of the painful chest, sore throat, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it mingles chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Paul Isenberg has returned from Molokai.

Judge J. W. Kalua of Maui is in town.

Wray Taylor is considerably under the weather and likely to be confined to his house for several days.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-five passengers went up and down the Pacific Heights Railway Sunday.

The Sing Chong Co., whose store was burned during the great fire of January 30 last, are erecting a brick building in its place.

On Thursday the Board of Health will hold a meeting, as it is more than probable the Dore will come into port on Wednesday.

The Miner case is still on in the Circuit Court. It has now taken up four ten days. It will probably go to the jury this week.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF KAWAIAHAO CHURCH

The Seventy-five Years of Labor Here.

FITTING CELEBRATION OF THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY

Oldest Christian Temple in Honolulu Thronged By Worshippers Who Listen To Historical Addresses.

ON THE first Sunday of the month of December, the Kawaiahao church was thronged with worshippers who listened to historical addresses. The church, dedicated in 1825, is the oldest Christian temple in Honolulu. The service was held in the afternoon, and the church was filled with worshippers. The service was held in the afternoon, and the church was filled with worshippers. The service was held in the afternoon, and the church was filled with worshippers.

The fine, commodious structure of the church, with its regular worshippers and a host of others last evening, was decorated with white and red flowers of many varieties interspersed with a plentiful sprinkling of ferns and palms. Resting above the organ keyboard against the gilded pipes was a beautiful offering in the form of a large "K" made of white marguerites and ferns. A twenty-foot Hawaiian flag, the gift of Oberlin College to Kawaiahao church, was artistically draped over the organ loft and is much prized by the congregation.

Among those seated on the pulpit dais were many prominent in the Christian development of the Hawaiian Islands—men and women alike—whose names and whose fathers' and mothers' names will always be deeply graven upon the hearts of the native Hawaiians whose forefathers received their first Christian teachings from their lips.

There was one upon the stand last night whose declining years were made happy last evening in witnessing such a grand celebration of the beginning of the church. This was Mrs. S. N. Castle, endearingly termed "Mother Castle." She was the only one of four of the "missionary mothers" still living present. "Mother" Parker is probably the eldest of these. She is almost a centenarian and age prevented her from taking part in the exercises. She, however, was represented by her son, the present pastor, the Rev. Henry Parker. There were also mentioned last night the names of the other two "Mother" Hile of Kauai and "Mother" Russell, who now reside in Philadelphia.

The gentlemen seated on the platform were Rev. Hiram Bingham (Hon.), Rev. S. P. Perry, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. F. S. Timoteo, Rev. O. G. Gullick, Rev. S. E. Bishop, Hon. W. P. Castle, Hon. E. K. Lilikalan, Hon. J. C. Jones, Rev. John C. Hay, Rev. W. D. Westervelt and Rev. Henry H. Parker.

The program of services was a long one but as the addresses were very short in each instance, the congregation was not kept in the church much over an hour and a half.

The services opened with a beautiful anthem sung by the choir of the church, followed by a reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. P. Perry. Prayer was offered by Rev. O. P. Emerson and was followed by a well-sung hymn by the Kawaiahao choir. For the offertory solo Mrs. Anna M. Jones, Turner sang "Calvary" in a pleasing manner to the accompaniment of Miss Carrie Castle.

The presentation of the beautiful Hawaiian flag, the gift of Oberlin College of Ohio, was made by the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, who said that many flags had been presented to the church, but this was the first. He said that as he had listened to the address of the Rev. Hiram Bingham, he felt that the flag was a fitting tribute to the church. The flag was then presented to the church by the Rev. Hiram Bingham.

Under these circumstances, the church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

connection with the advancement of the church and the nation. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers. The church was filled with worshippers.

Snake in a Hay Bale

Live Serpent Discovered At Olaa.

CAME FROM MAINLAND

Site of Sugar Company's Offices Changed—News of Island of Hawaii.

THE SNAKE IN A HAY BALE was discovered by a man who was working at the Olaa station. The snake was found in a hay bale that had been brought from the mainland. The snake was found in a hay bale that had been brought from the mainland. The snake was found in a hay bale that had been brought from the mainland.

IMPROVEMENTS WANTED. It is to be hoped that the Hawaiian members of the Legislature from this district will see the necessity for prompt action in the matter of widening Front street. As has been said in these columns, the present condition of the street is a disgrace to the community. When it is considered that five different lines of street exist within three hundred feet it is time something was done. Nowhere more than on Front street are sidewalks needed, but they cannot be constructed until a street line is established and arrangements made for the removal of the buildings on the makai side. All this will take money and plenty of it, and the responsibility rests upon the Legislature to appropriate. The Herald does not consider the average Hawaiian sufficiently interested in public improvements to take the necessary steps there are citizens here of the same opinion. The Hawaiians who have been elected on the Home Rule or ruin ticket have an opportunity to surprise them.

CANE IN OLA. The others of the Olaa Sugar Co. have been changed from nine miles to the new building opposite Olaa station on the Hilo railway. They comprise four rooms are especially arranged for the convenience of carrying on the work of the company. Manager McStocker expects the mill to be ready to grind about 1,500 acres of Olaa cane and a portion of the cane from Puna Sugar Co. in August next. This will be a test for the mill, after which it will be put in thorough condition for the crop to be ground early in 1902, which will consist of nearly 4,500 acres. Over a mile of the trestle from Kaumana to the reservoir at eighteen miles has been built and the boxes will be placed in position as the work progresses.

HIWATHA ON SATURDAY NIGHT. The pupils of the Hilo Boys Boarding school will give an entertainment at Spreckels hall on Saturday evening next at which Longfellow's Hiwatha will be given in costume. Characters will be taken by the pupils.

HILO DOGS. When the policemen have nothing else to do a few spare moments spent in taking in the numbers, stray dogs that infest the town would be benefited. That these animals may be taken up only during certain times is a mistake, they are as much a nuisance in January as they are in July and the town can get along very well without them.

ROADS IN HILO. There are still numerous complaints relative to the condition of the roads in Hilo, particularly in the direction of Hamakua. As the Independent wrote was strong out there perhaps the Legislature will look after them in a manner that will be satisfactory.

HAWAII BUREAUS. W. McKay, Superintendent of the Hawaiian Steamship Co. in Hilo had the mail from the Maui transferred to the Kaunani at Paauhau on Tuesday so that it arrived here a day earlier than it otherwise would.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott to a wedding reception of Miss Helen Willis and A. C. Scott at Waiwaka, Lanai, December 8 from 5 to 10 p.m.

A. L. Robinson will leave Hilo again about two weeks. J. E. Wilson and wife are expected to return to Hilo December 5th. J. E. Wilson expects to return from New York about January 10th. A. L. Robinson has begun the erection of his residence in the new Olaa station. Campbell, Kipahulu spent Sunday in Hilo. J. E. Wilson and wife are expected to return to Hilo December 5th. J. E. Wilson expects to return from New York about January 10th. A. L. Robinson has begun the erection of his residence in the new Olaa station. Campbell, Kipahulu spent Sunday in Hilo.

ters and workmen are going to organize in order to compete with Japanese. F. Richardson will probably go to Kaumana today for a few days visit at the Villa residence. Rev. C. W. H. returned yesterday from a trip through Hamakua on business connected with the Board of Home Missions. The creditors of the Mah Sing Co. Olaa, will realize about 30 per cent on their claims. Ah Wai, the late manager is in Yokohama with a Japanese attorney of the late firm. Superintendent Lambert of the Hilo Railway Co. has a piece of lumber sawed out by the Olaa Sugar Co. and finished in the car shops that compares favorably in appearance with the finest of ash. A. L. Robinson will leave Hilo again about two weeks. J. E. Wilson and wife are expected to return to Hilo December 5th. J. E. Wilson expects to return from New York about January 10th. A. L. Robinson has begun the erection of his residence in the new Olaa station. Campbell, Kipahulu spent Sunday in Hilo.

In the United States District Court the case of Captain Pittz and J. S. Low against Wilder's Steamship Company was begun.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor B. W. PAST BROWN stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times July 16, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAINT OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice-President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

SEND TO THE White House 420 FORT ST. HONOLULU.

FOR SAMPLES OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

The Latest Designs!

Direct From the Factory for

Fall and Winter Wear

SATIN PERSIENNE 35c yd

ORGANDIES 35c yd

ORGANDIES 20c yd

ZEPHERS 15c yd

GINGHAMS 10c yd

GINGHAM PRINTS 8 1/2-10 yd

Calicos! Calicos!

15 yds 8' 20 yds 1

MAIL ADDRESS

American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100 HONOLULU

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

